

RUSSIA'S PERFDY EXPOSED.

LIES TO THE NATIONS ABOUT THE MANCHURIAN DEMANDS.

Such open defiance of the Rules of Diplomacy constitutes a grave crisis—United States and Britain might well unite to meet this important issue.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 5.—It is necessary to speak a few plain words about a crisis which has arisen in the affairs of nations, a crisis which virtually affects the interests of every country, great or small.

There are certain rules or cardinal principles of diplomacy without which intercourse between nations becomes impossible. One of these is the sacredness of treaty obligations. Another is that official declarations of fact or intentions made by one Government to another Government must be made and accepted in the same spirit of good faith as similar statements between gentlemen.

It must be admitted that the history of diplomacy, even in modern times, shows some attempts to evade these principles. That they should be openly defied simply brings diplomacy to an end and leaves the world at the mercy of that primitive arbiter of destiny, force.

It is impossible to avoid bringing against Russia to-day a direct accusation of this almost unknown, but greatest of all crimes. Her recent course in both the near and far East involves absolute defiance of the fundamental rules of international intercourse.

To mention a comparatively unimportant matter first, Russia violated the treaty of Berlin the other day by sending several torpedo boats through the Dardanelles. Instead of notifying the other signatory powers of her desire or intention to abrogate the treaty or this portion of it, she resorted to the petty subterfuge of changing the flag and dismantling the guns of the boats during their passage. No treaty ever drafted will be worth the paper it is written upon if its application is subject to such dishonest trickery.

A far more flagrant case is that of Russia's pending demands upon China regarding Manchuria and Mongolia. The text of the documents, which was called to THE SUN yesterday, constitutes complete proof of Russia's bad faith, which no amount of explanation can alter. The demands made against China, instead of being less comprehensive than the first version, may easily receive even a more sweeping interpretation.

It is, of course, greatly to Russia's credit that the official text of her demands now becomes public. They suffice to show that the denials made three days ago by the Russian ambassadors at Washington and London were nothing less than insults to the American and British nations in their shameless mendacity.

It requires no detailed review of well known facts to make clear the disgraceful position in which this unscrupulous Power stands before the world. Russia gave an unequivocal promise to withdraw from Manchuria and to restore that province to the Chinese. Having fully established herself in the province, she submits to China a list of so-called conditions of withdrawal. These conditions, drawn in purposely loose language, are designed to admit of an interpretation which could bring all of Mongolia and even the Province of Chihli, in which Peking is situated, under Russian control. They provide also that Russia shall remain dominant in Manchurian affairs.

The premature publication of these demands and the serious protests resulting led Russia to deny the accuracy of the report. Her representatives embodied specific details in their denials, which, when compared with the official documents later, showed that they "lied for their country" with almost fiendish ingenuity.

Secretary of State Hay, whose protest had really saved the situation, was obliged, according to the rules of the game, to thank Russia for her "frank statement." Then China, under the influence of the American protest and British and Japanese advice, refused to accept the demands and made them public. Russia thus stands exposed in her perfidy. Has she any sense of shame? Any one familiar with her recent diplomatic practices will be inclined to doubt it. Still it is not improbable that she will think the present situation suitable for her old trick of repudiating her representative at Peking. Nevertheless, the fact remains that Mr. Planchon, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, put forward the demands, as he expressly stated to the Chinese authorities, "by command of the Imperial Government."

Such is the situation created by the unprincipled conduct of a great Power. Again it must be said it constitutes a grave crisis in human affairs. The United States could afford to ignore the material interests involved. No considerations of trade or commerce are likely at the present day to drive America and Great Britain into a combination which the rest of the world so much dreads. An issue as great and fundamental at that which Russia has raised might do so. Nay, it should.

Who's Annie That Lives Around the Corner?
A six-year-old girl has been in the custody of the matron at police headquarters in Hoboken for forty-eight hours. She makes this stereotyped reply to all questions put to her:
"My name is Annie and I live around the corner."
The police spent yesterday in an unsuccessful attempt to find the exact corner.

Barnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Is in getting contrast to the numerous service of the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Chicago—Ad.

COAL BOARD OF CONCILIATION.

Operators Choose Their Members and Complete It—Should Prevent Strikes.

Presidents Baer of the Reading, Thomas of the Lehigh, and Underwood of the Erie railroads and seventy-five or more independent coal operators met yesterday in the Jersey Central Building and elected three representatives of the operators to serve as members of the board of conciliation recommended by the strike commission.

The men elected were W. L. Connell, a former Mayor of Scranton and an independent operator, and S. D. Warriner, of Wilkes-Barre and R. H. Luther of Reading, representing respectively the Lehigh and Reading railroads.

The organization of the board is now complete, as the miners elected their three representatives some time ago.

Under the terms of the commission's report the conciliation board was to be composed of six men, three from each side, representing the miners and operators in the three great anthracite districts, the Wyoming, Lehigh and Schuylkill. The operators' representatives were selected yesterday, in the order named, in separate meetings held by the operators from these districts and the selections were then confirmed at a general meeting following, with President Thomas in the chair.

The strike commission recommended the organization of this conciliation board in the fourth article of its report. Its duties are to hear and determine all points of difference hereafter arising between miners and operators, and its award is to be final and binding on all parties. If the board is unable to decide a dispute it is to be referred to an umpire to be appointed, at the request of the board, by one of the Circuit Judges of the Third Judicial Circuit of the United States, and this umpire's decision is then to be final.

Each side has the right to change its representatives in the board at any time when a controversy is not pending. No suspension of works is to take place, however, by lock-out or strike, pending the adjudication of any matter taken up by the board for adjustment.

MAY SEND TROOPS TO OMAHA.

Gov. Dickey Fears an Outbreak by the Strikers There.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 5.—The critical character of the strike situation in Omaha impelled Gov. Dickey to recall his Adjutant-General from St. Louis, and to-day preparations were made for a quick mobilization of the State militia.

Trouble would have occurred this morning had not the Governor succeeded in inducing the employers to wait until after the close of the strike in progress, was over, before attempting to break the strike by the use of non-union men. The Governor said to-night that he would repress the first show of lawlessness and would refuse to permit any interference with men who desired to work.

Gov. Dickey, May 5.—For many hours to-day the wholesale business district was in the hands of a mob of 3,000 strikers, who patrolled the streets, refusing to permit wagons belonging to other than union firms to do any business. Assaults were of common occurrence, and the situation is growing hourly more serious.

Great apprehension is felt among all classes for to-morrow, when clashes between the strikers and police can scarcely be averted.

Members of the Business Men's Association to-night declared that an application to the United States court for an injunction restraining the strikers from entering the city and the use of their business would be made to-morrow.

The Mayor to-night ordered all saloons to close and remain closed until the strike is over. This action was taken at the request of a delegation of labor leaders who feared the strikers would get beyond their control.

A large transfer firms to-night notified the police that to-morrow morning they would attempt to renew business with non-union men and expected the police to protect them. They have received 100 teamsters from eastern points, presumably Chicago, and will start their wagons with these men.

The strikers insist that the wagons shall not run, and the freight handlers at the freight depots and wholesale houses, to the number of 1,500, have signified their intention to walk out if forced to handle goods brought in by the non-union teamsters.

The restaurant strikers are holding their own, and it is almost impossible to secure food at any restaurant. Those remaining open are patrolled by a large number of strikers and men, and the picketing is effective.

ANOTHER KEMP DIVORCE SUIT.

Arthur T.'s Brother George Also Sued by His Wife.

Two of the sons of the late George Kemp of the old drug house of Lamm and Kemp, a part of whose estate was the Buckingham Hotel, are being sued for divorce simultaneously.

The suit brought yesterday by the suit brought in mode Island by Mrs. Arthur Kemp, formerly Miss Belle Neilson. Now Mrs. George Kemp, formerly Miss Lila Torrey Wagstaff of Kansas, has begun a divorce action.

PRESIDENT AS GODFATHER.

STANDS SPONSOR FOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT ARMIJO.

Interesting Ceremony at the Santa Fe Cathedral—Boy's Father a Former Sergeant of Rough Riders—New Mexico Gives the President a Warm Welcome.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 5.—There has been a great day for New Mexico and the young Senator Theodore Roosevelt Armiijo, the two-month-old son of former Sergeant George Armiijo of the First Volunteer Cavalry. The President acted as the child's godfather to-day at the christening in the Santa Fe Cathedral.

Seldom has a child in its godmother's arms been looked down upon by a more eminent company of witnesses. In a row from right to left in front of the Bishop stood Gov. Otero, the President, Secretary Loeb, who rejoined the President to-day, and Mayor Parks, each one holding a lighted candle. On one side stood Sgt. Armiijo, in all the glory of a new Rough Rider uniform, and on the other Mrs. Armiijo, a very pretty woman of the most pronounced Mexican type.

The baby is very small and very brown and he did not appreciate what a great day it was. He cried.

The President visited the Territorial Capitol, reviewing on the way the Rough Riders, who were at Santa Fe on their way to the Pacific Coast. It was a motley crowd that the President looked out upon, gathered between the Capitol and the brown adobe houses. There were Indians there in the wildest combinations of colored blankets, squaws in green and yellow veils, wearing high white leather boots and riding in khaki. Grand Army men in faded blue, cow punchers, sadly attired "greasers," priests in black cloaks with red facings, and on the platforms on either side, in most striking contrast to all the rest, Mrs. Otero and the group of ladies she had asked to help her entertain the President, all of them in the daintiest summer gowns.

The President talked a little about irrigation, but far more about his beloved regiment, of which more than half was enlisted in New Mexico and which was numerously represented in his audience.

The old Church of San Miguel, which, according to Santa Fe, was built in 1540, was visited and the padre, Fr. Juan de la Cruz, who was in the city when the President came to Santa Fe, was called in. The President talked the tone so much that he rang it again. The President went to the sandy summit of Fort Marcy overlooking the city and there Mayor Parks gave him a leather-bound souvenir of Santa Fe in a mahogany box. Gov. Armiijo, who had been in the city since the President's arrival, was with him.

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POPE WON'T RECEIVE LOUBET.

His Decision Will Probably Result in Diplomatic Rupture With France.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, May 5.—President Loubet of France will visit Rome shortly after the visit of the Czar. The Pope, after consulting with the Cardinals, has decided not to receive the French President. This decision will be semi-officially communicated to France in the hope that Mr. Loubet will not ask for an interview with his Holiness.

It is feared, however, that he will ask for one in order to court a refusal, which is certain if Prime Minister Combes, who is enforcing the Religious Associations law, is still in office when Mr. Loubet comes here.

The Pope's refusal to receive the President of France will certainly lead to a diplomatic rupture between the Vatican and the French Government and the abolition of the Concordat.

BATTLE WITH MAD MULLAH.

Report of British Victory, With Heavy Losses on Both Sides.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ADEN, Arabia, May 5.—A native trading craft that has arrived here brings a rumor that the Mad Mullah attacked a British column at Galadi, Somaliland, but was repulsed with heavy loss. It is also said that the British suffered severe losses. No confirmation of the rumor has been received.

LONDON, May 5.—The Government knows nothing concerning the latest reported engagement between the British and the followers of the Mad Mullah in Somaliland. According to the latest despatches the main force of Gen. Manning, the commander of the expedition, was at Galadi under Col. D. B. G. O'Grady, who was in command of a small force to the Galkayu wells, east of Galadi, to superintend the withdrawal of the British outposts.

AFTER GET-RICH-QUICK MEN.

Broker Simonds, Who Was Killed in Chicago, Made \$300,000 Out of One.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The Simonds inquest to-day revealed unexpected facts about the private life of the New York broker who was found dying in a stairway at Monroe and Dearborn streets last Tuesday.

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THIRTEEN LIVES LOST AT SEA.

STEAMSHIP HAMILTON SINKS THE SAGINAW IN THE FOG.

Collision at 4 A. M. Off Winter Quarter Light, on Delaware Coast—Saginaw Sinks in 20 Minutes—Captain Taken Off at Last Moment—Dead Chilled Negroes.

NORFOLK, Va., May 5.—Thirteen lives were lost at sea just before dawn this morning in a collision between two coastwise steamers, the Hamilton of the Old Dominion Line and the Saginaw of the Clyde Line, off Winter Quarter Light.

The Saginaw went to the bottom in twenty minutes. All those lost were on the Saginaw. Most of them were negroes. The Hamilton was bound from New York to Norfolk. The Saginaw was bound to Philadelphia from Norfolk. Each boat left port yesterday.

Agent Crowell of the Old Dominion company says the Hamilton was going slowly in a fog when the officer in charge heard a whistle at 4:40 o'clock this morning off Winter Quarter Light, Delaware coast. The sound came from the starboard, and the watch officer rang a bell to stop. Then there came another whistle, and a steamer appeared going directly across the bow.

The Hamilton backed at full speed, and the helm was put hard aport, but it was too late. The stem of the Hamilton caught the bow of the Saginaw, and the latter was ripped a great hole in her. The Hamilton backed away, and as she did so there was a cry from the Saginaw, which had passed on, that the vessel was sinking.

The Hamilton put out two boats for the rescue and stayed there until there was no sign of life or of the wreck on the surface. Meantime the Saginaw had gone down. The Hamilton arrived here this afternoon. Her officers say that she was going slowly in the fog and was blowing her whistle frequently. The passengers were awakened by a crash and a grinding sound. Looking out they saw that their ship had struck and had cut off about twenty feet of the Saginaw's stern. Everybody was quickly on deck, and there was some excitement among the passengers, but when it was learned that the Hamilton was in no danger of sinking the passengers became quiet, and interest then centered in the fate of the Saginaw and her passengers and crew.

The Saginaw's three boats soon brought aboard the crew of the Saginaw, and the passengers and crew of the Saginaw were taken aboard and cared for. The colored stewardess of the Saginaw died in the boat while on her way to the Hamilton. The Saginaw had eighteen passengers aboard, mostly colored. Mate Goelze, who was in charge of the vessel, is supposed to have been killed. The Hamilton's crew was not injured.

The Hamilton lay by for nearly two hours, using her boats all the while, and when nothing further was possible to be done proceeded to this port. The only damage done her was to her bowplates, and she left immediately after this. The Saginaw was formerly a British tramp ship and came in here several years ago with her bow stove in, having been in collision with another vessel off the Virginia Capes. She was loaded with sugar at the time. She lay up at Portsmouth for some time, and was subsequently bought by the Clyde Line.

Purser McCormick of the Hamilton says that lifeboats were lowered from both vessels immediately after the collision. One of those from the Saginaw filled with passengers was overturned. The passenger crew of the Saginaw were rescued in various ways. Some were taken from the water and others from the boat just before she went down. Capt. J. S. Tunnell of the Saginaw did not leave his vessel until the last minute. He was finally taken from the rigging of the sinking ship, and when he reached the Hamilton was found to be badly injured. He is now on the Hamilton under the care of a physician.

His injuries are not mortal. The bodies of the Saginaw reported to the Clyde officials here this evening that the Saginaw lies in fifteen fathoms of water. First Mate Goelze of the Saginaw is among those missing. The Clyde estimate of the missing is six of the crew and nine passengers. This is the report that the Clyde officials here have received.

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DECLINES \$15,000 TESTIMONIAL.

Circuit Attorney Folk of St. Louis Tells Citizens He Has Only Done His Duty.

St. Louis, Mo., May 5.—Circuit Attorney Folk to-day declined to accept a testimonial from admiring citizens in which they desired to show their appreciation of Mr. Folk's efforts in his war against bootlegging. The testimonial tendered was a residence costing \$15,000.

Mr. Folk thanked the citizens' committee for the mark of appreciation of his work, but stated that he had done no more than his duty, no more than his oath of office required of him, and he could not accept any remuneration other than the salary allowed him as Circuit Attorney. He requested the committee which notified him of the testimonial to abandon all further efforts in that direction.

MCANE WINS IN BALTIMORE.

Elected Mayor by Only 400 Plurality—Republicans Get the Other Offices.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The municipal election in Baltimore to-day was one of the most remarkable in the history of the city. McLane (Dem.) and Wachter (Rep.), candidates for Mayor, were both popular, and each had a large following. More than 100,000 votes were cast, yet McLane, the Democrat, who upon the face of the returns is the victor for Mayor, received the small plurality of between 400 and 500 votes.

His running mates, Hooper for Comptroller and Gehlert for President of the second Branch City Council, were both beaten badly by their Republican opponents, Messrs. Heffner and Timanus.

Just how the City Council stands is yet a matter of conjecture, though indications point to a Republican majority in both branches.

STARVING ON FIFTH AVENUE.

John Donovan Faints on the Street—Hadn't Eaten for Two Days.

John Donovan of 501 West Fifty-seventh street fainted at Fifth avenue and Forty-first street last night. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where the doctors said he was suffering from starvation. He told the police that he had been out of work and hadn't eaten for two days.

PEEKSKILL EDITOR MISSING.

Over 70 Years Old and Said to Have Wandered Away.

NEWBURGH, May 5.—Editor Brown of the Peekskill Blade is missing. Telephone messages have been sent along the Hudson and West Valley in search of him. Mr. Brown is over 70 years old. He is said to have wandered away.

SHE WAS REGISTERED AS A BOY.

Young Woman Finds Error in Health Record and Has It Changed.

Miss Charlotte Volkhausen, daughter of Henry Volkhausen of Union Hill, N. J., called at the office of the Hudson County Board of Health and Vital Statistics in Jersey City a few days ago, to get a transcript of her birth, which took place on Feb. 24, 1884.

The clerks made a careful search of the records, but failed to find any evidence that she was born a girl. She was registered as "Charles," and the clerks took another look. Then they made the discovery that Miss Volkhausen officially appeared on the records as Charles Volkhausen, sex male, the son of Henry Volkhausen, born on Feb. 24, 1884.

The clerk who had registered her as "Charles," and the clerks took another look. Then they made the discovery that Miss Volkhausen officially appeared on the records as Charles Volkhausen, sex male, the son of Henry Volkhausen, born on Feb. 24, 1884.

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